

# Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: \$250 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12. .... WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1856. .... NO. 29.

Professional and Business Cards.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,  
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,  
JUN. 1. WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.  
C. & D. DUPLINE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists  
& A. F. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.  
May 9th, 1853. 35¢  
C. D. DuPLINE, Jr.

S. M. WEST,  
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,  
219-1/2 W. Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,  
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,  
PRINCIPALLY, FLOUR, COAL, IRON, BRO. & CO.,  
WILMINGTON, N. C. 35¢-55¢-65¢

JOSEPH L. KEEN,  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs  
the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his  
line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Ce-  
ment, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick,  
Fire Brick, &c.

N. B.—The Distillers of Turpentine, he is prepared to  
put up Still at the shortest notice. (May 29—37¢)

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in  
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,  
Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., corner of Front and  
Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wil-  
mington, N. C.

W. H. REEDY,  
Wholesale and Retail Grocer and For-  
warding and Commission Merchant,  
SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores  
and other products.

Liberal advances made on consignment.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS,  
Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been  
elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the  
Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County  
Court of Common Pleas, will give prompt attention  
to all business in that line entrusted to him.

Dec. 22, 1854—16¢

THOS. B. CARR, M. D., D. S.  
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten  
years, charges for  
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate,  
each \$ 7.00  
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150¢  
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150¢  
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150¢  
Upper or under ditto, each, 75¢  
A Pupil of mine that cannot be distinguished from the  
natural, 5¢  
A fine gold filling, warranted permanent, 2¢  
Do. and destroying the nerve, 2¢  
Extracting tooth, 5¢  
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every  
operation warranted to give entire satisfaction. Teeth in-  
serted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and re-  
modelled after the gums have shranken, without additional  
charge.

Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church,  
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854. 195-1m—34¢-1f

HENRY BURKHAMMER,

Wholesale and Retail TOBACCO, SNUFF  
& SMOKING-ARTICLES, Sign of the Indian Chief, MAR-  
KET-ST., and opposite the Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. B.—All orders filled with dispatch.

Dec. 7, 1855—11¢

Couch and Carriage Manufactory—CLINTON, N. C.

W. BOLD ROBIN HOOD, respectfully informs the

public, that he is now in full operation in all its  
various branches.

He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the  
county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to  
make it a success. He wants all his articles to  
be made of the very best materials, and should any of it  
fall in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship  
or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons  
wishing to buy should do well to call and examine for them-  
selves, as he intends to be surpassed for style, ele-  
gance and durability.

REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short  
notice. 20¢ Milk and Gudgeons, made and warranted  
for ten years for \$10.

Clinton, May 11, 1855—34¢-1f

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands  
in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and  
feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for  
evidence to convict any trespasser.

Aug. 17th, 1855—11¢

ALL NOTICE.

We are now receiving from the Manufacturers  
our large and extensive assortment of FALTS, AND  
HAT-styles of HATS and CAPS, consisting of  
all qualities of Wool Hats.

AND HAVING A FULL AND JOBBING USE.

Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush  
and Stiffened Hats, MoleSkin, Beaver, and Glaesner, in  
great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk, and Cotton Glaesner, and  
Embroidered Caps, all qualities together with  
hats and umbrellas, assortments of Silk, American, and  
Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, in assortments and colors, and  
of every size.

We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING  
CANES, of all kinds, in Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Ostrich, and  
Lion's Head.

COTTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS  
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are  
confident of suitting all who may favor us with a call.

Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855—14m—Granite Row.

JAN. 18, 1855.

THE PATRONS OF THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM  
are respectfully notified that all accounts made pre-  
vious to this date are now due. The bills are ready and it is  
hoped will be promptly settled.

SHEPPARD & MYERS,

Jan. 4. Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 1 Granite Row.

TEACHERS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN who can come well recommended as  
being thoroughly qualified to teach the classic lan-  
guages, and of undoubted moral character, will apply to  
the subscriber, in the Union county, C. G. W. POLLACK.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-  
ING between T. W. & W. L. GORE, is this day, by mutual  
consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by  
Thos. W. Gore.

WILMINGTON.

LAND FOR SALE—GREAT INDUCEMENT.

THE subscriber, being desirous of changing his busi-  
ness, offers for sale all of his land in Masborough Sound,  
containing TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE ACRES,  
one-half of which is in his present land.

The remainder is in the Sound, three miles south  
of Wrightsville, and 74 miles from Wilmington, and  
combines a great many natural advantages too tedious to mention.

Any person in want of a Sound place, all before resi-  
dence, would do well to give the subscriber a call, or before  
the sale is made, to the President of the faculty, or myself.

W. M. L. FILLIYAW, Agent.

Dec. 15, 1854. 15¢-1f

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXIST-  
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consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by  
Thos. W. Gore.

WILMINGTON.

LAND FOR SALE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED  
from trespassing in any manner, on my lands in  
Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

Sep. 29, 1855—34¢-2m-53m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS TO SELL HIS  
House and Lot, in Richlands, Onslow County, The

Lot contains three acres of land, laid off in square,  
with a dwelling house, three rooms, and two fire-  
places, and other out-houses. The location is as healthy as  
any in this vicinity, and within three hundred yards  
of any in this Academy. A good start, three hundred  
feet back from the road, facility not surpassed.

Accommodation. Possession given immediately.

Richlands, N. C., Feb. 29th, 1856. 25m. J. H. FOY.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED  
from trespassing in any manner, on my lands in  
Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.

A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the

public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order  
Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tomb, Head-Stones,  
Furniture Tops, Mantels, Hearths, &c., of the best quality  
of American or English Marbles. He is surprised to find  
that the cost of these articles can be purchased from  
any establishment in the country, North or South.

IRON RAILINGS—50 different styles for inclosing family lots,  
from 25 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, and  
those that can be sent by express, will receive prompt  
attention, and all articles warranted to be as recommended,  
or no charge made.

Nov. 23d—12¢-1f.

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.

WE have made in our Establishment a large and elegant

stock of Men's Felt, Wool, and Velvet hats, with a splendid  
assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection,

at the Hat and Cap Emporium.

SHEPARD & MYERS,  
Hat and Cap Emporium.

Nov. 30th.

LATE CALL.

AS I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED MY BROTH-

ER WITH THE HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,

THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is to be  
found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices  
than any other house in town.

SHEPARD & MYERS,  
Hat and Cap Emporium.

March 7th.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK.

25 lbs. of Gumbo, Butter, &c.

10 lbs. Soda Crackers,

5 lbs. Sugar, &c.

5 lbs. Pilot Bread,

10 lbs. of Sugar and Soda Crackers,

25 bags Lard.

For sale at

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,  
No. 11 North Water st.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers have erected a STEAM SAW MILL

and a large number of other buildings.

They are prepared to fill ships of any kind or quality that can be

got out of long pine. They would respectfully solicit a  
share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.]

All letters on business connected with this office, must be  
addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

## Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra  
Black Lead, in Oli; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oli; 25 lbs. Blaize's Fire Dressing; 100 lbs. Linseed Oil; 5 lbs. Lamp Oil; 5 lbs. Common Oil; 5 lbs. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oli; 200 lbs. Chroma Yellow, Dry, and in Oli.

A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale,  
W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Nov. 1. W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and  
brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by  
W. M. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 100 lbs. Epson Salts; 1 case  
Cr. Tartar; 1 case Cup. Soda; 50 lbs. Soda; 20  
ozs. Cinchona; 5 lbs. Saline; 25 ozs. Chloroform;  
19 lbs. Epson Salts; and a choice collection of Chem-  
icals from the Laboratories of Potts' Weightman and Chas  
ells. For sale at W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

100 OZLS OILS.—Just Received a fresh supply of Lin-  
seed Oil, Fish, Elephant, Whale, and Sperm Oils. For  
sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA.—  
200 cases FLOUR; 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors;  
20 cases Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow  
Ochre; For sales by C. & D. DUPLINE, Jr.

100 lbs. Iodid Potass; 10 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Nutmegs; 25  
lbs. Rhubarb; 1 lbs. Spermaceti.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,  
Druggist and Chemist.

100 lbs. Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale, and Sperm Oils.  
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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1856

**Resolved.** That we recommend to the Democratic citizens in the several election precincts in New Hanover County to organize themselves into Democratic Associations, for the propagation of the principles of Democracy and the Constitution, and an efficient action in support and defense of such principles.

**Resolved.** That we respectfully recommend to the Democrats of New Hanover County, to hold a County Convention at long Creek Bridge, on the last Thursday in April next, the 29th, to nominate candidates for the election of Commissioners of North Carolina, and to take such other action as the safety of the party may seem to require; and that each election precinct be requested to send three delegates to said Convention, which delegates shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes cast by such precincts for the Democratic candidate at the congressional election in August.

We ask the attention of our Democratic brethren throughout the county of New Hanover to the above resolutions, adopted by the county meeting held at the Court House on the 11th instant. In regard to the first—that urging organization in each election precinct, we think there can be no diversity of opinion, because every body must be aware of the usefulness and necessity of organization for the success of any cause or the carrying out of any purpose, and certainly the object proposed to be effected by the organization of Democratic Associations are such as must meet the views, and accord with the wishes of every Democrat. The promulgation of the principles of Democracy and the Constitution, and efficient action in defense of such principles are precisely what every Democrat desires. We sincerely trust that a movement will be made towards the organization of such Associations in every precinct, not only in this county, but in every other county. Let it be made at once. Let it be made within the week if possible. What is the use of delaying things, the advantages of which all will admit?

The second—the holding of a County Convention should be fully considered and promptly seen to. There are always citizens in every county more or less opposed to conventions, and this county is no exception. But recent events—the advent of a new and insidious foe—the necessity of acting in concert, have, we think, infused a stronger desire for effective organization than has existed among the Democrats of New Hanover for many years, and the same remark will apply to the Democratic party generally. The resolution now under consideration was debated in a Committee on Business, composed of gentlemen from all the precincts in the county, and is the result of their joint deliberations; and, in a very large meeting, was unanimously adopted. We therefore trust that the Democrats in every precinct will seriously go to work at holding meetings to send delegates. The usual place of holding elections in any precinct would seem to be the place indicated as the most public one for holding the meeting for appointing the delegates to the County Convention. We ask of some Democrats in each precinct to ascertain the most suitable and convenient time for holding a meeting there, and forward it to us that we may give public notice of such meeting through the columns of our paper, or in any possible manner assist in the matter, for we have it deeply at heart that the Convention should be the accurate reflex of the sentiments and wishes of the Democrats of New Hanover county, and this can only be the case, by the people taking the matter in hand, consulting among themselves, taking the trouble to attend the primary meetings to send delegates, and seeing that the delegates so sent understand and are prepared to carry out their wishes. Let us be prepared to consult together—to act together and to pull together like brethren.

**Resolved.** We notice that Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, in the Senate, has reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State government, preparatory to admission into the Union, as soon as she shall have ninety-three thousand of population. Of course, the initiatory steps are to be taken by direction of the legal authorities of Kansas, and not the Reeder Free-Soilers. The present population of Kansas is said to be some thirty-five to forty thousand, and an immense increase is confidently anticipated within the coming summer—which, for aught we know, will always be coming and never come. No doubt, a good many people will go, but not so many as people talk about. The fact about it is, that political parties will appoint their political friends to public office, and that any party that professes not to do so, must violate its professions, as was abundantly shown after the Presidential contest of 1848. The introduction of this into municipal matters, in this State, at least, dates with the rise of the new Order, and if blame attaches to such introduction, the Order must bear it. As things stand now, it is a fixed fact, and Democrats take it as they find it, and, so far as we know, don't pretend to say that they won't send as good as they get. The Commissioners of town go simply with their Order or party, and are simply chargeable as their party is chargeable, and not as individuals.

The charge of proscription against that order or party, is based upon the fact that it goes beyond the limits of political action, to interfere with things for which men are either not responsible at all, or only responsible to their God. That a Democratic president should choose to entrust the carrying out of his administrative policy to those who believe in and desire the success of such policy, rather than to those who oppose it, is perfectly natural, and it is right; and the same principle in political matters pervades every department of public business, and is recognized as being within the legitimate bounds of political action, and is so acted upon by all parties. But the K. N. order goes beyond this. It says, "you may agree with us in a certain measure or measures of public policy; you may have done your duty as a man, and as a citizen, but all that avails you nothing, you don't worship God to suit our notions, and we claim the right to step in between your God and your conscience, and to say that unless you come into our rule in that respect, you shall, so far as our power extends, be incapacitated from aspiring to any public trust or office. Or, again, you were not born to suit us. It is true, you were very young when that important event in your history occurred, and although present upon the occasion, it is very questionable whether you have any recollection of the affair, or had any influence in determining where it should come off. It may have been your misfortune to have been born elsewhere, but we will impute it to you as a fault. Upon these two points hang all the law and the prophets" of the Order.

That gentleman may be perfectly honest and sincere in their prejudices, no candid man who has paid any attention to history or to the observance of mankind will for a moment deny; and therefore it would be wrong to deny the possession of such honesty and sincerity to the great body of such who have been drawn into the Know Nothing order or organization. But while this is freely conceded, it by no means follows that the excitement of such prejudices is a fair or proper basis for the organization of a great party aspiring to control the destinies of a great Republic, or that it is in accordance with the genius of the American people, the spirit of their institutions, or the tone of their history, or that it can be productive of good results. Nor can it be believed that any order or party, so based, can long retain the confidence of a free, freeminded and liberal people. Yet such is unquestionably the basis of the Know Nothing movement. It is, of course, to the general movement that our allusions are directed, and not to those who have been carried off by it.

**Resolved.** Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table, "Outlines of Physical Geography," by George W. Fitch, Illustrated by Six Maps and Numerous Engravings. New York: J. H. Colton & Co., 172 William street, 1856. This is a very neatly printed and bound volume, and seems to us well calculated for use in Schools and Colleges.

Also "Mlle Teresa Parodi Grand Concert Book," containing one hundred of the most celebrated Ballads, Songs, etc.; the Italian and English words are given of all Italian pieces. It contains the music of nine pieces.

Also "Countess of Lascelles; or, Self Sacrifice," by G. W. M. Reynolds.

**Resolved.** The Know-Nothing Legislature of Maryland, at present in session at Annapolis, appointed a sealing Committee, *a la General Hiss and Miss Patterson*, to investigate the charges of illegal election, &c., &c., made against the numeraries in that State. That committee, composed of members of the order, reports that these charges are unsubstantiated by a single fact.

**Resolved.** We find in the Herald of Wednesday a communication signed "Justice," backed up by another signed "Monk," copied from the "Cape Fear Advertiser," of some sixteen years gone by.

This communication, and the references made in it, appear to be drawn out by our remarks in answer to attacks upon the action of the County Court, in the matter of the election of Inspectors. In order to sustain the charge of proscription against the magistrates, "Justice" goes back to 1838 and 1840. We must confess that, in doing so, the author of that communication goes beyond our personal knowledge of local matters in this county, of which we were not then a resident, and, even if we had been, it is hardly probable that we would have taken cognizance of such matters, as we then wanted several years of having arrived at that period when much interest is taken in such things. One thing we do know, and that is, that we have seen and talked with Whig Inspectors within the last seven years, year, within less time than that, and that the election of such, within a recent period, is a matter of notoriety. No doubt the recent action of the County Court was predicated upon the belief of the magistrates that, in not electing Know-Nothings to office, they were simply excluding those whose obligations to their order or party required of them to exclude all others from office, and who had therefore no right to complain of the poisoned chalice were applied to their own Know-Nothing.

It is usual with staticians, of the class of "Richmond," to count as office-holders all the laborers, porters, &c., employed about the public offices or grounds, and, therefore, to infer that foreigners rule the United States because Mickey Free wields a spade in the public service, or receives an overwhelming compensation of a dollar or a dollar and a half a day.

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This gentleman is the Know Nothing candidate for the Vice Presidency. He was once the partner of Gen. Robert Armstrong, in the Washington Union, and for a short time edited that paper. Of this fact the Commonwealth thus speaks:

"Of the track?" interrupted a bystander.  
"You may bet high shell try," was the answer. The speaker familiarly known as Big Bill, here rose from his seat near the stove, in the Horse and Halter bar-room, and advancing towards the man he first addressed, and added, "And now, Sifter, if you want to trot your horse, Ragbag, again my gray mare, Lady Shinbone, say the word, and we'll trot."

"Done!" said Sifter. "I'll trot my horse against your gray mare, a mile heat, to-morrow afternoon, weather permitting; fifty dollars a side."

This little affair settled, all parties at once renewed their legitimate business—whiskey drinking and talking.

"I never saw flies worse than they are now," said Big Bill; "they worry Lady Shinbone's life out of her. She's 'blown' all over, and a mighty thin-skinned beast to that; consequence is, the flies peg it into her like sixty." I'd give something to know how to drive them off."

"Keep your stable dark," said a man with a white bill.

"Rub her with pen'y'al," suggested an apothecary.

"Try pizzicinctum intment," suggested the apothecary.

"Use a fly brush," slyly insinuated old Uncle Ned, and as he spoke a bright light shot into his black eyes.

There was an idea behind them, and as he jerked the corners of his mouth down and looked serious, a looker on in the Horse and Halter took a little note of it. A few moments afterwards he motioned to Big Bill, and drawing him away from the rest of the crowd into a corner, said with a mysterious air:

"I have an infallible receipt, Bill. There is no use telling the crowd of it, but as you are a friend I will tell you, confidently, remember cos' friendly."

"Well, then, you'll get a lot of walnut leaves and make a strong decoction just as strong as you can make it. Wash your gray mare with it and to-morrow you'll see it she don't look like a different beast."

"Did you ever try it yourself?" asked Bill.

"Yes," answered Ned, "my old bay horse owes half his good looks to the decoction." Whereupon Big Bill again joined the social circle, and after a few flirtations with the whiskey bottle rose up and departed.

The decoction was in his mind, however.

He had the mare in his stable, and when he got near home he remembered that a walnut tree stood back of the road, near his house, so hauling down a fence rail he made a vigorous attack on the lower limbs of the tree, and soon had leaves enough on the ground to "keep the flies out of the whole State," as he judiciously remarked to himself, while employed in trying to gather up the leaves. "Never see such leaves," he soliloquized, "they stick to the ground as if they were glued there." He said this after making a sullen futile attempt at gathering up one especially large one, that kept clinging his grasp. He made a desperate lunge at it, and over he went.

"Take care, old boy," said he, "don't go to cutting up such capers. Steady now, steady!" and like the memorable Toadies, he balanced himself on one thumb, preparatory to assuming the perpendicular.

He assumed it. "Guess I've got enough; no use taking more than you want, you know," said he, as he cast a long look at the big leaf which had already caused him one tumble. "Old fellow, I'll leave you just where you are. I don't mind you," and closely grasping to his breast all he had gathered, he cork-screwed home. When he had got there he had just two ideas left, one was a big copper kettle to boil the leaves in, and the other was the gray mare; whether he had to put the copper kettle into the gray mare, or the mare into the kettle, was more than he could cypher out. Luckily he stumbled over the pump, and finding a bucket there filled with water, he instantly plunged his head in, "up to the handle," several times; then taking breath he went in a dozen times more, finally feeling "as if somebody had taken a lot of blankets off his brains." Cooled off, he boiled up the walnut leaves, made the decoction, and going out to the stable, by the light of the young new moon, which kindly lent itself for the occasion, he soused the beast, to wash it off with his own expression, "till she hadn't a dry hair on her hide." "Now, my lady," said he, "you won't be at home to receive any more fly-calls, and that tail of yours will know a little rest. To-morrow you've got to spread yourself again, Ragbag, a mile heat. I've bet fifty on you, old woman; don't disappoint me." And after this exhortation Big Bill cleared out of the stable.

The Times said, "in the conference, France will represent the past, Austria the present, and England the future." France has gained all the glory she requires for the prestige of her arms; Austria is now reaping her glory as mediator; England, who was weak, but is now strong, has her glory yet to win.

From which the French draw the conclusion that the Times means that the English ought not to make peace, and that France is more than half of Austria than of England.

The American National, in reply to this, says: "We find in this article the intimate conviction of every true Englishman, and therefore its contents appear to us worthy of the most serious attention.

The truth in what the Times has said, but also much more.

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# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1856.

**Op** We are among those who regard it as very doubtful policy to calculate too strongly upon the decadence of British power as a reason for neglecting our own means of defence and aggression, or of supposing a war with that power as impossible or to be rushed into without adequate preparation.—The truth is, that all such calculations will be found, when brought to the test, absolutely without warrant. Great Britain never was stronger than to-day, and never more capable of carrying on a long war. In the short war, which is now pretty certain to be brought to a close, she has won no laurels, but she alone, of all the parties engaged, exhibits no symptom of exhaustion; she alone rises in strength, in the development of her resources and the spirit of her people, as the contest continues. Her finances alone are undamaged. France, Turkey, Russia, and even Austria, which has not been actually engaged, are all impressed with a growing necessity for peace; England alone is not, and, indeed, this fact is fully understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and it is felt that, by a continuance of the war, her prestige and preponderance must grow, and against this her continental allies, who are also her rivals, are quite as anxious to guard as they are against Russia, and this will render them more anxious to push forward a peace. On either hemisphere she is the grand motor which gives impetus to great wars, the nucleus around which gather coalitions. Had it not been for her jealousy of the growing naval power of Russia, and fear of her advances towards the East Indies, it is hardly probable that Europe would have been convulsed by the Turkish question and the Russian war. Should any difficulties arise between this country and Europe, the world will feel that her machinations are at the bottom of the whole affair, and that, if France, or any other power of the old world, should enter as a party at first, or become subsequently drawn in, she will be directly or indirectly chargeable as the cause.

Everything that she has done in the contest with Russia may be set down to the score of preparation, and it is, indeed, questionable whether the same amount of money, without any war, or any losses by war, would have been as effective in obtaining this end, without the advantages of the schooling to which she has been subjected. Her fleet exceeds anything known in the annals of nations, and, in length of range and weight of metal, its armament is altogether unparalleled, while her army is rapidly rising to the point it reached towards the close of the wars arising out of the French revolution and Empire, while her population is pretty nearly double what it then was.

With such an antagonist, active, ambitious, just, warming up to feel her strength, or rather her capacity of exerting it, is not the supineness of the United States something remarkable? We say antagonist, for, smooth the thing over as her apologists may, she is the antagonist of the United States, and always has been—she is jealous of the growth of the Republic, which threatens to throw her own empire into the shade, even in her peculiar field of commerce and manufactures; with her alone of European nations, has this country been forced to engage in war, and to her have been attributable the acts, on the part of Spain, which have, at different times, threatened a violent rupture of the peaceful relations existing between this country and that. She is the great propagandist of abolitionism throughout the world, and would sin her blows at the social system of the Southern States, both because her government has canted this until it has become popular with the masses of the people, who can hardly be blamed if they believe the disgraceful aspersions which the people of one-half of the United States cast upon those of the other; and also because she sees, or thinks she sees, future aggrandizement at our expense.

Her vast commercial interests may certainly disincite her to war with this country. She is dependent upon us for cotton, and she feels this dependence as a galling yoke, of which she would gladly get rid of almost any cost. But, perhaps it may appear to her that the dependence is somewhat mutual. That it is necessary for us to sell as well as for her to buy, and that, with her teeming navy, she could seal up our ports so that, if she could get no cotton, nobody else could, and the planter would be seriously injured if not totally ruined.

But this would be the smallest part of her schemes and of her hopes. How painfully she feels her dependence upon us for the main staple of her manufactures has already been alluded to. The efforts which she has made, and is now making, to grow cotton in the East Indies, in parts of Australia and Africa, are notorious. So far, these efforts have met with but partial success, leaving the virtual monopoly in the hands of the Southern States of the Union. But these efforts have not totally failed, as the receipts at Liverpool from Surat and other Indian ports show; and she, no doubt, makes her calculations that, if by a war between her and this country, the manufacturers of the world were cut off from the supply of cotton now obtained from us, recourse would have to be had to other sources of supply. Under this stimulus, so given to production in new fields, cotton culture might elsewhere be sufficiently developed as to enter into future competition with us—the monopoly of American slave-grown cotton be broken down, and a part, at least, of the business, with its attendant advantages, transferred from a hatched to a loyal dependency.

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All these things, are most assuredly within the scope of British calculations, and when fairly considered are surely sufficient to shake our confidence in the assertion that Great Britain cannot and will not go to war with us—that commercial influences will restrain her. No doubt her interests point to peace, but they are not so all-controlling as might, at a superficial glance, be supposed.

Grave gentlemen in the Senate Chamber, talk as coolly of war as possible, but hardly mention preparation. They remind us of Falstaff's inordinate amount of sack to so small an amount of bread.—Clearly, the honor and interests of the country ought to be vindicated, and we go for that, but we think that the rank and position of the country and the state of her relations, and her probable antagonist call for more than mere verbal assertion. Preparation, tangible, available preparation is needed—promptly and imperatively needed. And it is to the South that this matter of preparation is most important.—It is against her most vital interests that the efforts of a foreign foe would be directed, as it was against them that the most formidable expedition of the last war was aimed. The attack upon N. Orleans was designed, if successful, simply as a prelude to servile insurrection. The standard of revolt was to have been raised in the South-west and the negroes invited to rally around it.

Admit what no man seriously doubts, that eventually the United States would emerge triumphant from any contest, still that does not do away the obligation imposed by patriotism and enlightened self-interest to guard against the inevitable losses of war, which must be seriously—immensely aggravated by a present position as compared with that of other powers. Above all is the South called upon to look to her interests and her safety. Our navy ought to

**Op** We notice that Bishop Hughes has declined the invitation to deliver the valedictory address before the senior class at Chapel Hill at next commencement.

**The Gudgeon Bait Gone.—Says the Springfield Argus.—**

"The admission of the Louisiana Roman Catholic delegates into the great national council is an act of *fel de se* on the part of the order at the North. By this act they have involuntarily confessed that Catholics may be good citizens, and even good know nothing, and that their denunciation of the pope has been all sham—intended simply to catch gudgeons."

## LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 12.—The steamer Prometheus, from San Juan with dates to the 5th, and San Francisco dates to the 20th ult., has arrived. The steamer Northern Light left San Juan on the 6th for New York with \$500,000 in treasure.

The San Francisco market had slightly improved. The mines were yielding largely.

A shock of an earthquake was experienced at San Francisco on the 15th, doing some slight damage. It was also felt throughout the State.

What was Jacob Collamer, another member, if not of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, still of the original Taylor and Fillmore dynasty, but a Free-Soiler? Look at the proceedings in the Senate on the 12th inst.; Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on the Territories, made a report on Kansas affairs. The report reviews all the affairs of the Territory, recognises the legality of the Kansas Legislature, recommends the carrying out of the views of the President's special message, and gives notice that the Committee shall ask an appropriation for maintaining peace and executing the laws. Mr. Collamer submitted a minority report, attributing the troubles in Kansas to the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise, and asking the re-organization of the Territorial Legislature spurious and its acts inoperative.

From CENTRAL AMERICA.—Gen. Walker has seized all the boats of the Trans-Continental Company, annulling their charter, and granted one to another company. It was said that Costa Rica had not received Col. Schlesinger, the Nicaraguan commissioner, being opposed to a foreign party in Nicaragua.

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claim to Central America.

From JAPAN.—JEDDO DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.—The schooner Ray has arrived at San Francisco from Japan, bringing intelligence that Jeddo was destroyed by an earthquake on the 11th of November, one hundred thousand houses being destroyed.

Col. Kinney has published a letter in substantiation of his claim to Central America.

From the EARTHQUAKE AT JEDDO.—AFFAIRS IN JAPAN.—It appears that the earthquake at Jeddo on the 11th of November destroyed 100,000 houses, 30,000 souls, and 54 temples. Fire broke out at the same time in thirty different parts of the city. The earth opened and closed over 100,000 buildings, with their inhabitants. The shock was severe at Simoda. Although the distance from Jeddo to Simoda is but sixty miles, it appears that no official account of the earthquake has been received at the latter place at the time of the sailing of this schooner. Paul, Dec. 1.

The news was obtained through the Dutch interpreter. The Japanese seemed to attach but little importance to the catastrophe. The inhabitants of the portion of the city destroyed were forewarned of the disaster and many of them escaped. The buildings of Jeddo are chiefly of one story, and constructed of very slight material. The temples of worship, however, are lofty, and in some instances are constructed of heavy masonry.

Isava, Prince of Izu, Governor of Simoda, has been removed. Tatsonoskey, first Interpreter at Simoda, has been removed, and is on trial at Jeddo.

The Japanese treaty with the French is not yet concluded.

There have been 78 arrivals of ships at Hakodadi since that port was opened to foreigners.

The Bay of Hakodadi was covered with ice on the 2d of January, and the snow was three feet in depth and around Hakodadi Jan. 6.

From the Alta California, Feb. 15.

From EARTHQUAKE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—INCIDENTS, ETC.—The residents of this city were aroused this morning at 5:23 o'clock, by a most violent shock of an earthquake, which was felt in every portion of the town. The vibration appeared from N. E. to S. W., and, as far as we can learn, not a single building escaped the terrible shock. The first movement of the earth was very sudden, and the buildings swayed to and fro suddenly, and, finally the vibrations were short and rapid. Evidence of the violence of the shock were visible in different portions of the city this morning, and it is surprising that there was not much more damage done. The fire was out at the top of the store occupied by Messrs. Goodwin & Co., on Front street, was entirely thrown from the rear side of the building into Oregon street. The store is newly built, and the mortar appears to have been of inferior quality, or greatly injured by the recent rains, so that there were but little adhesion, unity left.

Two buildings at the corner of Battery and Washington streets, occupied by Sweeter, Hutchins & Co. and the Bank of Messrs. Burgeson & Co., were separated about three inches.

The direction of the shock was very fortunate; as, had it been in a direction parallel with the streets either way, its effect would have been more disastrous.

The occupants of large brick hotels and boarding houses were terribly frightened, and in many cases rushed wildly into the street for safety. The Rastette, which is a small town in itself, was the scene of great excitement. Men, women and children were seen rushing through the halls in their night clothes, seeking safety from the supposed danger.

In nearly every portion of the city we hear of houses being injured more or less. The plaster was considerably cracked and torn off from the walls of Wilson's Exchange, International Hotel, Tremont House, St. Nicholas Hotel, the Merchants' Exchange Building, and the City Hall.

The shock was more severely felt at Oakland than here, and various rumors as of a frost of damage to the government works at Fort Point and Alcatraz Island; and also the Farallones are said to be affected very materially.

The vibrations were attended with a heavy report resembling the discharge of distant artillery, but was continuous and produced a deep, low rumbling sound.

This earthquake has been the only theme of interest on the street to-day, and we have yet to meet the first person who was not affected by the shock. It appears to be more seriously felt out toward Fort Point than any locality we have heard from. The small dwellings in that vicinity were rocked like a cradle, and persons were nearly thrown out of their beds. It is by all means the most violent earthquake that has ever been known in San Francisco since its settlement by the Americans.

There were several slight shocks felt during the night, but did not attract particular attention. The first occurred about 9 o'clock, and the second about 2 o'clock, and were followed by the grand convulsion mentioned above.

The EARTHQUAKE ELSEWHERE.—Dr. Trask, the State Geologist, wishing to ascertain the course of the earthquake shock, felt so severely here yesterday morning, telegraphed through the State Telegraph Company, to the various points mentioned below, with the following result:

Sacramento, Marysville, Placerville, Downieville, Nevada, Diamond Springs, Columbia and Sonora, report "no shock felt," while at Stockton the shock was felt, at 5h. 25m., "very light," and at San Jose, at the same time, "quite severe."

MISCELLANEOUS.—The farmers of California have now nearly completed the sowing of their wheat, and the plant will be a very broad one. The amount of barley and potatoe sown during the coming spring will also be very large.

Democracy is easier in San Francisco, and can be obtained on undoubtful securities at 14 per cent.

On merchandise 242 is the rate. The usual bill introduced into the Legislature has been indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Rufus Galloway, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates to both Conventions.

During the evening appropriate and eloquent addresses were delivered by Forney George, Esq., of Columbus, and E. M. Certain, of Brunswick.

On motion of Dr. W. G. Curtis,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the editors of the Wilmington Journal, with the request that they be published.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

R. W. RUTLAND, Chairman.

JOHN MERCER, Secretary.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 12.—Returns from 186 towns, Dem., 28,560; Metcalf, 29, 341; Goodwin, whig, and other scattering votes, 2,293. There are about 40 small towns yet to hear from, which gave Baker, Dem., 3,142; Metcalf, American, 2,660, and 701 scattering votes last year.

The House thus far stands 119 Democrats to 142 opposition members. The towns to be heard from are estimated to give 30 Democrats and 22 opposition members.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 13.—The State Legislature has been carried by the Americans and Republicans. They will jointly have a majority in the Legislature, and if Metcalf is not chosen Governor by the people, which is yet doubtful, he will be elected by the Legislature in joint convention.

In Portsmouth, N. H., Richard Jenness, Democrat, is elected Mayor by 17 majority, a Democratic gain since last year of 345.

For the Journal.

The PORTSMOUTH RAILROAD CATASTROPHE.

Mr. EDITOR:—I think it but an act of justice to

the Superintendent of track on the Portsmouth Railroad, to state publicly, what appears to be the cause of the sad accident or that road, on Monday last.

On Wednesday I went with others, to see the broken "trestle work," in order to learn, if possible, the manner in which it gave way, and consequently the cause or causes of the accident.

Like most others, feared there had been neglect

on the part of the officers in charge of track and bridge repairs, as well as others; this may be so now, but I am clearly of opinion that the accident was caused by the breaking of a "tender axle," and the consequent falling of the "truck" upon the track, with the wheels and "pedestals" to drag the track "string-pieces" out of place, and thus tear up the track.

The timbers of the work standing, were in good order, sound and strong, and in a similar condition appeared all the fallen timber that remained unconsumed.

The piling that sustained this trestle work was of Post Oak, and I saw none that was not sound and strong, almost as hard as iron, when they were cut off to be re-capped.

There may have been decayed timber in this

"truck," which was the cause of the accident, but I think it was not so.

If the tender axle broke, as it seems to have done at this place, by which the tender fell on the track, this shock followed by the dragging of the "string-pieces" apart, or by spreading the track was sufficient to cause the disaster.

Again, if the truck was decayed so that it crushed

in, why not so six or eight times heavier than any carriage in the train, go through it?

This was not the case. The track first gave way behind or under the hind end of the tender, carrying down the tender and mail car together, others following knocking down more of the tracks by the

way.

S. L. FREMONT, Sup't. W. & R. R.

P. S.—I am informed here, that trestle work has

been known to give way from precisely this cause—breaking down of a tender and falling on the track.

Later from Europe.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.—A dispatch received by

Messrs. Brown & Shipley, the Liverpool Agents of the Colling line of steamships, dated Glasgow the 27th ult., says that the Steamship Edinburgh from New York, passed on the 7th ult., when five days out, in lat. 40° 36' 36" min. and long. 49° 40' min., large quantities of broken ice, and saw it on a quantity of broken cabin furniture, consisting of fine ornamental doors, with white or glass handles, a ladder box, and other articles common in the cabins of first class steamships—it is, we fear, too probable that these articles were fragments from the wreck of the Pacific, as the Arabia brings no intelligence.

4. Resolved, That in order to promote the objects contemplated in the above resolutions, we recommend the organization of a company of settlers for Kansas, to be known as the Kansas Pioneers, who shall choose from among their number some prudent and discreet citizens to take charge of the enterprise.

5. Resolved, That we respectfully recommend to our fellow citizens in all the several counties in this State to form similar associations, and take active means for co-operating in the success of measures so essential to the best interests of the South.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. J. S. James was called upon, who responded in a few appropriate remarks. W. S. Ashe, Esq., having been called upon, responded in a very able and eloquent manner, setting forth the advantages and necessity of the enterprise, and concluded by offering the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman be authorized to call a meeting at some future time, for the organization of the Kansas Pioneers.

On motion of D. S. Cowan, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as a committee to carry into effect the fourth resolution, viz: Col. W. R. Flanner, E. J. Lutterloh, D. S. Cowan, R. Howard, Deitz, Cutler, E. G. Meares, W. S. Ashe, J. H. Flanner, J. C. Walker, T. D. Love.

On motion, the Chairman's name was added to the committee.

On motion of J. H. Flanner, Esq., the papers of

the town were respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.